Abram Vineenner

Bedford Inquirer.

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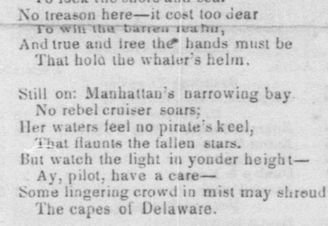
BY J. R. DURBORROW. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862. VOL. 35, NO. 14

Poetry.



From the Atlantic Monthly.

VOYAGE OF THE GOOD SHIP UNION.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

'Tis midnight: through my troubled dream
Loud wails the tempest cry;
Before the gale, with tattered sail,
A ship goes plunging by.
What name? Where bound? The rocks around
Repeat the loud halloo;
The good ship Union, southward bound:
God help her and her crew.

And is the old flag flying still
That o'er your fathers flew,
With hands of white and rosy light,
And field of starry blue?
Ay, look aloft, its folds full oft
Have braved the roaring blast,
And still shall fly when from the sky
This black typhoon has past.

Speak pilot, of the storm-tost bark—
May I its dangers share?
O, landsman, these are fearful seas
The brave alone may dare.
Nay, ruler of the rebel deep,
What matters wind or wave?
The rocks that wreck your reeling deck
Will leave me nought to save.

O, landsman, art thou false or true?
What sign hast thou to show?
The crimson stains from loyal veins
That hold my heart-blood's flow.
Enough, what more shall honor claim?
I know the sacred sign;
Above thy head our flag shall spread,
Our ocean path to thine.

The bark sails on: the Pilgrim's cape
Lies low along her lee,
Whose headland crooks its anchor flukes
To lock the shore and sea.
No treason here—it cost too dear
To win the barren realm,
And true and free the hands must be
That hold the whaler's helm.

Still on: Manhattan's narrowing bay
No rebel cruiser soars;
Her waters feel no pirate's keel,
That flaunts the fallen stars.
But watch the light in yonder height—
Ay, pilot, have a care—
Some lingering crowd in mist may shroud
The capes of Delaware.

Say, pilot, what this fort may be,
Whose sentinels look down
From mounted walls that show the sea
Their deep embrasures' frown?
The rebel host claims all the coast,
But these are friends, we know,
Whose footprints spoil the "sacred soil,"
And this is?———Fort Monroe.

The breakers roar—how bears the shore?
The traitorous wrecker's hands
Have quenched the blaze that poured its rays
Along the Hatteras sands.
Ha! say not so—I see its glow—
Again the shoals display
The beacon light that shines by night,
The Union stars by day.

The good ship flies to milder skies,
The wave more gently flows,
The softening breeze wafts o'er the seas
The breath of Beaufort's rose.
What fold is this the sweet winds kiss,
Fair-stripped and many starred,
Whose shadow palls the orphaned walls
The twins of Beauregard?

What heard you not Port Royal's doom?
How the black war-ships came
And turned the Beaufort roses, bloom
To redder wreath's of flames?
How from rebellion's broken reed
We saw his emblem fall,
As soon his cursed poison weed
Shall drop from Sumter's wall?

On, on, Pulaski's iron hail
Fall harmless on Tybee—
Her topsails feel the freshening gale.
She strikes the open sea;
The rounds the point, she threads the keys
That guard the land of flowers,
And rides at last where firm and fast
Her own Gibralter towers.

The good ship Union's voyage is o'er,
At anchor safe she swings,
And loud and clear with cheer on cheer,
Her joyous welcome rings:
Hurrah! hurrah!—it shakes the wave,
It thunders on the shore—
One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
One nation evermore.

An amusing sword presentation was recently made by the officers of the 78th Pennsylvania to their Col. Wm. Sirwell. The presentation speech of Capt. Gillespie was: "Here WE are, and here it IS. This is a bully sword, and comes from bully fellows. Take it, and use it in a bully manner." Col. Sirwell's reply was: 'Captain, that was a bully speech. Let us take a bully drink.'

A New York paper tells of a middle aged man who left off smoking twenty-five years ago and put in the bank what two or three cigars per day would have cost him, and now finds the amount $2,500. A wholesome fact for the contemplation of the young men in our country who are spending a dollar or two a week for smoke and ashes.

A young man, upon being joked on the slow growth of his beard, gave as an excuse that "heavy bodies move slowly."

[The following letter from Maj. Fr. Jordan, though only of a private nature and not intended for publication, on account of its interesting nature, we take the liberty to insert in the *Inquirer*—D. O.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 21, 1862.

DAVID OVER, ESQ.—

My Dear Sir: I believe I promised to drop you a line occasionally, when I had leisure, a time which seldom occurs here. Since my arrival at this place, my headquarters have been in this city, and I have paid two Kentucky Regiments, both of which have since gone South. One I paid at Lebanon, some sixty-seven miles from here; and the other at Bardstown, distant forty miles. In the main the interior of the State, so far as I have been, is poorer, and more indifferently improved, than I had expected to find it. The immediate vicinity of Bardstown is an exception. It is one of the oldest towns in the State; and the Court House erected seventy years ago, yet stands in the public square, quite small in size, but in a good state of preservation. It is celebrated as the building in which Aaron Burr was tried for treason, and where Clay and Wirt distinguished themselves for forensic ability. Ben. Harden, one of the noted contemporaries of Clay, lived at Bardstown; and Charles Wickliffe, ex-governor, and now member of Congress, resides close by, in a fine county seat. The town has some two thousand inhabitants; and the buildings in the main look old, but there are a number of very fine country seats in the edge of the corporate limits, and close around. The contrast between the rich and the poor is much greater, and the lines separating them far more clearly defined, than in our State, or in the South or West. The few are rich; and the many are poor. The rich exercise great influence by reason of the positions they hold; and unfortunately it is amongst this class that the leaders of modern rebellion and treason are found. The humbler classes are almost uniformly loyal, except under the influence of, and imposed upon, by those whom they regard as their superiors.—Louisville is a fine city, of some 70,000 inhabitants, and exhibits many unmistakable marks of substantial thrift, and inconsiderable refinement. The people are much divided in political sentiment, the majority professing loyalty, but a goodly number sympathizing with rebellion, and free in the expression of their opinions. This feeling is most marked in many who are regarded wealthy, and of these the ladies are especially bitterly maligant.—Quite a number of young men were seduced from this city into the rebel army by General Buckner and Col. Blant Duncan, and many of them were captured at Fort Donelson, and are now with those prisoners at Indianapolis and other places. This seems to have in no wise mollified the rebels, whilst the unionists whose sons and brothers were taken away, are exceedingly exasperated. It is admitted by all shades of opinion here, that if Buckner on his way North had been brought through this city, he would never have got out of it alive. Many were awaiting his arrival anxious to assassinate him whenever opportunity occurred.

Out of the city, manufactures, agriculture, and every other branch of industry, seems to be conducted in a gloomy, slipshod manner, and everything you see and hear goes to fasten the impression upon your mind that the State is fifty years behind the Western and Northern States in all the elements of intellectual development and social progress, which go to make up modern civilization. This is true, also, of military organization, and efficiency, so far as my observation and information enable me to judge. No candid man can question the courage of the Kentucky troops, but in the main they are lamentably deficient in discipline, with little or no prospect they will ever be materially improved. I am credibly informed also, by those who have had opportunity to learn, that this is substantially true, of all Southern troops, whether union or rebel.—They seem to have no proper ideas of subordination. Every man seems to think he is as good as every other man, and that he can obey orders or not according to his notions of the necessity therefor. They say, "we entered the service, not to guard bridges, watch railroads or tramp through the mud, or idle our time in encampments, but *to fight*." They are all keen to fight, but seem to have no adequate conception of the proper training, or systematic preperation for fighting scientifically.—Even the most elementary sanitary regulations of well conducted camps, are either unholly neglected, or so indifferently enforced, that the consequences are disastrous. The result is, there are about four or five sick men, and as many deaths, for every one among Northern or Western troops, or as there need be or would be amongst them, with proper care and discipline. At Bardstown there are some 400 in the hospitals, and at the little town of Lebanon there are 1700 more, and it is no uncommon thing when a Kentucky Regiment 900 strong on the rolls is ordered to march, to find only about three hundred fit for duty.

But, I must close. I am under orders for duty at Nashville the capital of Tennessee, and have engaged my passage on the Boat C. E. Hillman, to go by way of the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers. I take with me this trip something over a quarter of a million of money, and I feel somewhat anxious about the great responsibility. But, I have enlisted for the war and must do as best I can, whatever duty requires. Hoping the end of the war is not far off, and to get home again safely to family and friends, I am,

Yours truly,
FR. JORDAN,

A Welsh editor says, "If we have offended any man in the short but brillant course of our career, let him send us a new hat and say nothing about it."

ANDREW JOHNSON'S SPEECH IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, March 12, 1862.—The first Union speeches made upon Tennessee soil since last spring were delivered last night by ANDREW JOHNSON, EMERSON ETHERIDGE, and HORACE MAYNARD, during a serenade by one of the army bands. A large crowd had assembled in front of the hotel to listen to the music and the expected speeches. Governor JOHNSON, in response to enthusiastic calls for him, appeared on the balcony and said:—

I deeply and truly appreciate this demonstration of respect and confidence. I am affected by the circumstances under which I return to you, which renders me all the more sensitive to, and grateful for, this testimony from my fellow citizens. I return to you with no hostile purpose, with no new doctrine to avow, no strange teachings to inculcate. For what do I come? I come with the olive branch in one hand and the Constitution in the other, to render you whatever aid may be in my power, in re-erecting, upon her rightful domain of Tennessee, the Star Spangled Banner—the flag borne by him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" borne by him, also whose sacred ashes repose almost within the sound of my voice, and borne also by many a thousand of our countrymen, when the blood spouted from their heel, and no covering sheltered them but the stormy, pitiless cloud; to aid you in re-establishing the supremacy of this flag, so dear to your fathers and mine. I come to aid you in the upholding and defending of this, the best Government that God ever spoke into existence. I have never deserted that Government. How! could I? The exiled—my wife driven hither and thither, her servants stolen; my home a Rebel hospital—how could I desert the glorious Government under which I had been so richly and abundantly blessed, and under which so many of my fellow beings have enjoyed, and do enjoy, so bountifully the boon of liberty and security.

The Governor then passed to the inquiry for what purpose is the war, and pressed home with great zeal and force the answer, for the maintenance of the Constitution and Government. He then recurred to the wicked deception that had been practiced upon the people in the canvass of 1860. He referred to his own speech here at that time, in which he contended in all sincerity that the Breckinridge party was as much the party of the Union as any other.—Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas men were all taught the doctrine of "the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws." BRECKINRIDGE deceived him. He was a disunionist at the time. His was a disunion party. Notwithstanding all the vieing with each other of those three parties for the palm of Unionism, every one of their several leaders in this State have become open Rebels against the Government of the United States.

He then laid bare with scathing severity the real cause of the war against the Government, which he declared to be disappointed ambition, and not slavery. The latter was but a pretext, predicted by JACKSON. Look at the hypocrite YANCEY telling Great Britain now that slavery was not the cause of the war.—These men pretended that they were protecting slavery by withdrawing from the Union, while it was clear to every candid mind that the only protection to slavery was in the Constitution of the United States.

Tennesseeans—I have taken part in your politics since 1838—have I ever deceived you? Is there a man within the sound of my voice, or a man, woman, or child in the State, who can say that he or she has been deceived by ANDREW JOHNSON? Why all this persecution against me and mine? Why am I exiled, driven from my home, and my hard earnings taken from me? Simply because I adhere to my Government and yours, my flag and your flag, the Government and the flag of your fathers. Because I loved them too well. Because having been born and bred under them, I have determined to die under them.

An eloquent tribute was then paid to the United States Government, as the Government of the people by the people.

He painted, in telling terms, the track of desolation that secession left. Bridges, crops, dwellings destroyed; brother arrayed against brother in deadly conflict; families torn assunder; widows broken hearted and orphans crying for bread. All such scenes as these are on the track of the Demon's tread. He pointed the eyes of Secessionists present to this scene, and asked where it not enough, had they not suffered enough at the hands of this accursed monster? Would they not see their folly and crime, and return to their allegiance? He searched them with the question, Was there a man there who had lost a single right or been deprived of a single privilege under the Constitution? They were entreated to ponder and reflect upon their suicidal course; to remember that "the soul of liberty was the love of law;" that there was no hope for us but in reverence for the Constitution and laws of the country.

The Governor closed by a most affecting allusion to East Tennessee, where his desolate home was and his sick, sad wife. His voice rang out like a clarion through the silent city, calling upon his countrymen to come forward in the defence of his beloved section of the State; to show their hands, to fear not, and speak out. He declared his willingness to share with them any and all dangers for the rescue of Tennessee from the jaws of the infernal monster.

Traitors should be punished and treason crushed. He came with no hostility or animosity in his heart; he came for the defence of the weak, the restoration of the erring, the punishment of the guilty, the re-establishment of the Union and Constitution in Tennessee.—Come, my countrymen, he exclaimed, let us gather around the old and lovely flag with one heart and soul, reading upon its folds the hallowed words of WEBSTER: Liberty and and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever.

The Governor then retired amidst a burst of applause.

Parson Brownlow at Nashville.

Speech of Parson Brownlow, delivered in front of the St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, on the evening of the 17th:—

GENTLEMEN:—I am in a sad plight to say much of interest—to thoroughly incapacitated to do justice to you or myself. My throat has been disordered for the past three years, and I have been compelled to almost abandon public speaking. Last December I was thrust into an uncomfortable and disagreeable jail—for what? Treason! Treason to the bogus Confederacy; and the proofs of that treason were articles which appeared in the Knoxville *Whig* in May last, when the State of Tennsssee was a member of the imperishable Union. At the expiration of four weeks I became a victim of the typhoid fever, and was removed to a room in a decent dwelling, and a guard of seven men kept me company. I subsequently became so weak that I could not turn over in my bed, and the guard was increased to twelve men, for fear I should suddenly recover and run away to Kentucky. Becoming convalescent, in a measure, I was removed to my former place of confinement. One day I was visited by some Confederate officers, who remarked, "Brownlow, you should not be here. Take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, which will not only entitle you to a speedy release, but insure your protection." Sir, said I, "before I would take the oath of allegiance to support such a hellforsaken institution, I would suffer myself to rot or die with old age."

Why, my friends, these demagogues actually boast that the Lord is upon our side, and declare that God Almighty is assisting them in the furtherance of their nefaarious project. In Knoxville and surrounding localities, a short time since, many prayer meetings were held, wherein the Almighty was beseeched to raise Lincoln's blockade, and to hurl destruction against the Burnside Expedition. Their prayers were partly answered—the blockade at Roanoke Island was most effectually raised; a recital of their sacrilege divinely tendered.

Gentlemen, I am no Abolitionist—I applaud no sectional doctrines—I am a Southern man, and all my relatives and interests are thoroughly identified with the South and Southern institutions. I was born in the Old Dominion, my parents were born in Virginia, and they and their antecedents were all slave holders. Let me assure you that the South has suffered no infringement upon her institutions; the slavery question was actually no pretext for this unholy, unrighteous conflict. Twelve Senators from the Cotton States, who had sworn to preserve inviolate the Constitution framed by our forefathers, plotted treason at night—at fit time for such a crime—and telegraphed to their States despatches advising them to pass Ordinances of Secession. Yes, gentlemen, twelve Senators swore allegiance in the daytime, and unswore it at night. A short time since I was called upon by a little Jew, who, I believe, is the Secretary of War of the bogus Confederacy. He threatened to hang me, and I expected no more mercy from him than was shown by his illustrious predecessors towards Jesus Christ.

I entered into a long correspondence with this specimen of expiring humanity, but from mercy or forgetfulness, on their part, I was permitted to depart with all my documents in my little valise, which I hope to publish at no distant day. Gentlemen, when I started on my perilous journey I was sore-distressed in mind, and exceedingly so in body. But the moment my eyes encountered the pickets of the Federal army my depression decreased and returning health seemed suddenly to invigorate my physical constitution.

Gentlemen, Secession is played out—the dog is dead—the child is born, and his name is JEFF. DAVIS, Jr.

My throat distresses me to such an extent that I must decline further remarks this evening, but shall make myself heard upon the next convenient occasion, which will probably be ere the termination of the present week.

SUCH IS WAR.

A letter from an officer who was on the Cumberland, written to the New York *Times*, says that the scenes on board were heartbreaking. Two of the gunners at the bow guns, when the ship was sinking, clasped their guns in their arms, and would not be removed, and went down embracing them. One gunner had both his legs shot away, and his bowels opened and protruding, but he made three steps on his raw and bloody thighs, seized the lanyard and fired his gun, falling back dead! Another lost both arms and legs, and yet lived, and when they would assist him, cried out "Back to your gun, boys! Give'em h—ll Hurrah for the flag! He lived till she sunk.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—The notorious Abolitionist and Disunionist, Wendell Phillips, was egged in Cincinnati on the night of the 24th. He was lecturing to large audiance, and in the course of his remarks he avowed himself an Abolitionist and a Disunionist. It was with difficulty he escaped rougher treatmnnt

A schoolmaster asked one of his little boys, on a cold winter morning what was the Latin for cold. The boy hesitated a little, when the the master said, "What sir, can't you tell?"—"Yes, sir," said the boy, I have it at my finger's end."

A Sharp Shooter's Duel.

From one of the many descriptions of the capture of Fort Donelson we extract the following:

I intended to mention before this a distinguished duel that occurred on the battle-field on Saturday last, between one of Colonel Bridge's sharp shooters and a crack shot inside the enemy's fortifications.

The Federalist was stationed on a hill adjoining the entrenchments, and at an early hour in the morning the secession foe placed his rifle on a parapet and fired a ball through the Unionists that. The sharp-shooter returned his fire, received a second shot, and sent another, and from that time until four o'colock in the afternoon, the two continued discharging their pieces without injuring one another.

Both fired accurately; but both concealed their persons as much as possible, and endeavored to deceive each other by putting their hats on their ramrods, and thrusting their coats from behind the fortifications or the trees. Whatever was exposed almost invariably received a bullet; but the two were so wary and skillful that it seemed they might fire until dooms-day without danger to each other.

About the hour I have mentioned, however, the rebel, forgetful of prudence, thrust his head over the breast work, thinking no doubt as his enemy had not fired for five minutes, that he might be dead.

The movement was fatal. His head was not exposed five seconds; but in that brief period the sharpshooter's ball passed into the rebel's brain, and stretched him out a corpse before the unfortunate fellow had been able to determine where his enemy was lurking, or by whose hand he was destined to fall.

SINGULAR BOTTLE STORIES.

Captain Beecher, editor of the English nautical Magazine, has compiled, within the last ten years, the following curious voyages of bottles thrown into the sea by unfortunate navigators:—"A good many prayer bottles thrown into the sea next to the African coast found their way to Europe. The bottle seems to have anticipated the Austral Panama route, having traveled from the Panama Isthmus to the Irish coast. Another crossed the Atlantic from the Canaries to Nova Scotia. Three or four bottles thrown into the sea by the Greenland mariners on the Davis Strait landed on the northwest coast of Ireland. Another one made very curious trip; it swam from the South Atlantic Ocean to the west coast of Africa, passed Gibralter, went along the Portugese coast to France, passed Brest, and was finally picked up on Jersey Island. The direct line touches at least all these places, and makes it more than probable that it took this route. One bottle was only found after sixteen years' swimming, one after fourteen, and two after ten. A few only traveled more than one year and one only five days. This last was sent off by the captain of the Race Horse, on the seventeenth of April, in the Caribbean Sea, and was found on the twenty-second, after having gone thro' three degrees of longitude in a westwardly direction. Captain McClure of the Investigator, well known since his discovery of the Northwest Strait, threw a bottle into the sea in 1850, on his was to Behring's Straits. It swam three thousand six hundred miles in two hundred and six days, and was picked up on the Honduras Coast."

The Man who sat on the Powder Rewarded.

The Navy Department promptly rewarded John Davis, the brave sailor who so courageously protected from the flames a barrel of gunpowder on the steamer Valley City during the attack upon Elizabeth City. He was a gunners' mate receiving a salary of $25 per month or $300 per year. The evidence if his bravery was received at the Navy Department on the evening of the 10th instant, and on the next day Secretary Welles sent him the following letter, appointing him a gunner, an officer which carries whith it a salary of $1,000 per year and is a life appointment, the salary increasing by lenth of service to $1,450:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 11, 1862.

'*Sir*—Your commanding officer and the flag officer of the Northern Atlantic Blockading Squadron have brought to the notice of the department your courage and presence of mind, displayed on the 10th ultimo, in protecting with your person a barrel of gunpowder from the flames.

'As a mark of appreciation of your bravery, you are hereby appointed an acting gunner in the navy of the United States, from this date.

'Enclosed herewith is a blank oath of office, which having executed, you will return to department, accompanied by your letter of acceptance.

'If, after you have served six months at sea, you shall furnish the department with satisfactory testimonials from your commanding officer, a warrant will be issued to you, bearing the same date of this acting appointment.

'I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

'GIDEON WELLES.

'Acting gunner John Davis, United States Navy, United States steamer Valley City, north Atlantic Blockading Squadron. As Davis was a gunner's mate, and supposed to be somewhat familiar with a gunner's duty this appointment was considered the best and most substantial way of rewarding him. The flag-officer was also directed to educate him for his new position in case he is not now fully qualified.

Signs of the times—Countersigns.

The chaplain of an Indiana regiment is said to have prayed as follows:

"I pray God that I may be one of the men who will pull the rope to hang Jeff. Davis; and that the spirits of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Adams may look over the battlements of heaven down upon the bleaching carcass, as the flesh drops from the bones, and listen to the winds whistling Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle through the decaying ribs which once enclosed his corrupt and traitorous hearts! Amen.

SHE TOOK HER CHANCE

When the rebel steamer E. H. Lewis was captured in the, Gulf by the New London, there were among the passenge rs a young girl and her slave woman. The slave declined to go ashore with her mistress at Biloxi, and the following colloquy occurred:

"Would you leave *me*, Rose, and all your friends to go among strangers?"

"I know, missus, it am berry hard to leabe you; for I'se taken care ob you eber since you were born, and the lord knows how I lub you and all my kindred; but you see, Missus, Massa whipped me de morning 'fore we come away and if he takes a notion to sell me he will; so, Missus, I radder stay here and go up norf wid de Yankees, where I shall be free Missus."

Captain Smith told her she might remain, if she choose, so she remained. The scene of the parting of Mistress and servant is described by the lookers on as very touching. She will remain on Ship Island. Captain Smith assigned her a place in the house attached to the light house, and she makes herself very useful in washing for the officers.

A Bachelor was rather taken aback a day or two since as follows:—Picking up a book, he exclamed, upon seeing a wood cut representing a man kneeling at the feet of a woman.

"Before I would ever kneel to a woman I would encircle my neck with a rope and stretch it."

And then turning to a young woman, he inquired.

"Do you not think it would be the best I could do?"

"It would undoubtly be the best for the woman," was the reply.

Sidney Smith was once examining flowers in the garden, when a beautiful girl, who was one of the party, exclaimed: "Oh, Mr. Smith, this pea will never come to perfection!"—"Permit me then," said he, gently taking her hand and walking toward the plant, "to lead perfection to the pea!

Many papers give the dying words of great men, but none of them are so touching and beautiful as the last words of the old schoolmaster:

"It is growing dark—school may be dismissed."

Down to the gates of an unseen world he carried the love and regard of the children he had trained. It was his last kind dismissal in this world of schooling.

"Ma, somebody's going to die?" said a knowing little fellow, who was looking out of the window into the street. "Why?" asked the anxious mother. "Cause the doctor's just gone by," was the reply.

Showing Her Colors.—A gentleman from Cheat Mountain tells the following:

A squad of Indiana volunteers, while out scouting, came across an old woman in a log cabin in the mountains. After the usual salutations, one of them asked her:

'Well, old lady, are you secesh?'

'No, was her answer.

'Are you Union?'

'No.'

'What are you, then?'

'*A Baptist, and al'ays have been.*'

The Hoosier let down.

A young man seeing an acquaintance said:

'I heard you were dead,'

'But,' said the other, 'you see that I am still alive.'

'I dont know how that may be." replied he, 'you are a notorious liar, and my informant was a person of credit.'

An old lady walked into the office of a Judge of Probate in Massachusetts, one day and asked—

"Are you a Judge of Reprobates?"

"I am the Judge of Probate."

"Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the old lady, "you see my father died detested, and he left several little infidels, and I want to be their executioner."

"Pat, you are wearing your stockings wrong side outward.

"Och, and don't I know it, to be sure, there is a hole on the other side there is."

Why is a U. S. storeship like a Treasury note?

Because it's a Government tender.

NATIONAL HONOR.—If we are a cowardly and selfish people, our distinguished men, our wealth and liberality, our schools and colleges our glorious ancestry and history, will not survive to give us much influence in the world. Men must be brave if they would be respected. When a people do not dare to endanger their lives for the maintenance of national honor, or even for the preservation of national existence, they deserve to die and will be despised.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, April 4, 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

J. R. Durborrow—Editor & Propt'r.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Our connection with the Bedford *Inquirer* has ceased. We have disposed of the establishment to Joseph R. Durborrow, Esq., of Woodberry. Mr. Durborrow is a graduate of this office, and a good practical printer. He has had some experience in the chair editorial, is a writer of considerable talent, and altogether the *Inquirer* will not suffer in his hands.

During our control of this paper, events, mighty in importance to this great Republic, and to the world, have occurred: The admission of California into the Union as a free State according to the wishes of her people, and the Compromise measures of 1850, forced upon the government by the pro-slavery leaders, in consequence—the election of Franklin Pierce—the repeal of the time-honored Missouri Compromise—the election of Buchanan, and the attempt to force slavery upon the people of Kansas against their will—all culminating in the present giant Rebellion against the best Government ever devised by man. Happily, however, although the past year has been one of gloom, the skies are now brightening—the day begins to dawn—the back-bone of the Rebellion is broken—and we can see through the dim vista of the future, our glorious Republic, rise higher and higher, in the scale of nations—the home of the oppressed of all lands, and the abiding place of the sweet spirit of Liberty, we fondly hope, through all time to come.

Such is now the state of affairs, and we therefore leave our position with less regret. Through all the mighty events which we have passed, we have tried to perform our duty to our fellow man, and to our country. If we have erred, and to err is human, it has been from the judgment—not from the heart.

To our friends who have stood by us for more than twelve years, we tender our heartfelt thanks. Those whom we have mainly helped into office and position, and who then without cause, not only turned enemies to us, but strove to injuire the press, thereby striking at their party, have our most profound and heartfelt contempt. Our connection with the press for so long a time has been agreeable to us, and we are sorry that circumstances compel us to relinquish the editorial tripod.

A word in favor of our successor. He is a new beginner, and we hope the friends of the good cause will stand by him and the press.—Every subscriber should make it a point to pay in advance, or at least during the year. A bill for subscription when it runs for ten or a dozen years, amounts to a considerable sum, and it may then appear hard for some to pay, whilst if they had paid for their paper in advance, or within the year, they would scarcely have missed the small amount. We hope the friends of the cause will take the paper, pay for it, and use their best exertions in its behalf,

We have made arrangements with our successor, to supply all those subscribers who have paid us in advance, with the papers which are due them.

In conclusion, if we have wrongfully offended any during our long connection with the press, we ask their pardon, and any who have offended us, we freely forgive. With our brethren of the press we have been generally on friendly terms, and we part from them with regret. Finally, to all, Farewell!

DAVID OVER.

SALUTATORY.

Principles are the basis upon which all rational creatures found their motives and actions. They are the conclusions of an individual or the conclusions of ages adopted by the individual. Admit either of the axioms, and the American reader unhesitatingly demands from his public servant an exposition of the principles which will characterize his sayings and doings. This we claim to be sacred. All men should hold such convictions as are essential to the welfare of their country, and holding such convictions and maintaining a public position, the public have the peremptory right to demand, and not only demand, but to know, the principles of their functionary. This may be a doctrine susceptable of controversy, but it is absolutely necessary in maintaining republican institutions.

In conducting the *Inquirer* we shall devote its columns to our country first: The sustaining with our feeble ability the Constitution and Laws inviolate, the support of the world's most liberal, most grand, and most paternal government, against rebels or internal foes at home and machinationists abroad.

The few short years of our race have been characterized, chiefly by an honorable devotion to the Republican Party; we say honorable devotion, as we have never delved down into the Billingsgate of politics, but always have maintained that if high toned, impartial reasoning can not counteract the impressions of another, black guardism, never. The *Inquirer*, will then earnestly devote its best efforts to that Party with which we have acted, and through which we firmly believe we can best advance the interests of our country, or we should never have acted with it.

The developement of the prolific resources of Bedford County, we shall constantly bear in mind, and ever labor to accomplish. To accomplish this it will be obligatory, we hope, upon parties interested to give us all the facts and figures in their possession, to aid us in convincing the capitalists of the East that Bedford County is worthy of their best investments.

We hope to furnish the local matter of the County in our local columns, and to enable us to succeed in this project, we earnestly request our friends throughout the county, to furnish us with all matters of importance that may transpire in their respective localities.

J. R. DURBORROW.

OVARIAN TUMOR.

The operation of removing an *Ovarian* Tumor was performed on the person of Miss Catharine Glen, of Morrisons Cove of this Co., on the 27th of March last. by Dr. W. L. Atlee, of Phila.; assisted by the following medical gentlemen, viz: Luden of Huntdingdon, St. Clair of Indiana, Bloom of Martinsburg, Sidney Smith of Pattonsville, and S. H. Smith of Woodberry. The Tumor was of 10 months standing, and weighed 35 pounds. The Lady is doing *very* well.

The proceedings of the McClellan meeting, with a number of other articles, are unavoidably crowded out this week. They will appear in our next.

For the Inquirer.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—

According to previous contract, I have just arranged my machinery, oiled the gudgeons, and communicated its motion to the "mule," for the purpose of spinning a few "skeins" for the many readers of the first number of your paper. Although, I would have them consider that new machinery, in general, never works well at first; there are many defects to be remedied; many punctilious observations required, before perfect satisfaction is rendered.

Thus it is on the present occasion; some parts of the machinery work too loose, others too light;—indeed so light that the motion not unfrequently ceases entirely; sometimes the threads break before they have attained the proper length; and many and various other defective, and trivial obstructions force themselves in the way.

Therefore, I hope no one who has properly considered this, will be so ungrateful as to request an extensive job of the *first* time, at least.

Yet, in the meantime I must not neglect to remark our newly initiated editor; it, certainly would be very impolite to slight *him*. Editor! *Editor!* EDITOR!! this is rather a novel appeltation, is it not? it sounds decidedly strange to *me*—not that I consider him unworthy of the title—Oh, no! but having made his acquaintance, originally as brother Pedagogue, and latterly, as (not brother) School Director, I cannot refrain from regarding it as quite a contrast.

Notwithstanding the *contrast*, or strange as the *title* may appear, I congratulate him upon his undertaking, and hope that he may secure the approbation and support of the entire community. And I hope that the first number of the *Inquirer* will make its appearance in such a manner that will reflect a credit upon the publisher, and a gratification to its patrons.—May it issue forth as the waters of a crystal fountain—pure, bright and sparkling, like a dew-drop in the sunshine of a May morning,—clothed with the garb of patriotism and literature.

Well, it appears, the understanding was, when I first engaged in the tedious task of writing this piece, to furnish the readers of the *Inquirer* with the local news pertaining to town of Woodberry and vicinity; but you have found no locals yet, have you? I tell you locals are decidedly rare in this section of the country, at present, with the exception of the daily inquiries made in regard to the rebellion—this is the universal excitement, and why should it *not* be? Where is there a man who is in possession of one drop of loyal blood, that is not more, or less interested in this excitement?

Where is that venerable sire who has borne the heat and fatigue of sixty summers, that does not feel an ardent desire to ascertain the facts relative to the welfare and safety of his only son, who is now facing the fire of the enemy, and feeling a resolute determination to conquer, that he may return to his paternal roof, exclaiming, "the victory is ours—the Union forever?" When the feeble voice of the father responds, in the last words of the patriotic Wolfe, "then I die content."

How can that pious mother retire to her bed without first offering a prayer to the God of battle, in behalf of her son, her darling boy, who, amid her sobs and entreaties, buckled on his armor for the field of battle, declaring that he would shed the last drop of blood in her defence? Should his breathless corpse be laid before her, would the painful sight not cause her heart to overflow with sighs and lamentation for his premature loss? Yet, would not the secret whisperings of patriotism, penetrate her mind, that it is an honor to possess such a noble hearted son—such a noble hearted boy, whose last spark of vitality was extinguished in defence of one of the most perfect governments in the known world?

Does not that daughter—that sister whose cheeks are flushed with the tint of the rose, whose eyes sparkle amid the gay and fashionable circle of her companions, feel an interest in the behalf of a father—a brother, who are defending their country and their homes?

It is true, our country, and even *our township* are poluted with individuals whose hearts are corrupted with sympathetic feelings toward the south. Yes, men who would trample, under foot, that banner which has waived "o'er the land of the free" for more than seventy years!

The present aspect of the weather gives indications, once again, of the approach of that long-wished-for period—Spring. The farmers have already taken the advantage of the few bright days by being busily engaged in preparing their ground for the reception of oats, corn &c. They, doubtless, were laboring under the impression, two weeks since, that if warm weather did not approach "at the *appointed* time at last," they would be fortunate enough, by the tenth of May, to have their corn, oats &c., in their barns instead of in the ground.

But imagine the pleasant feelings of the ladies since the appearance of the beautiful days. What smiling countenances! What a contrast within a few days! Why is it? Why, they have, long since, been anticipating the prospect of gardening, but have been sadly disappointed till, within the last few days, the dark clouds have dispersed, and the sky has become beautifully serene.

Is it not reasonable that they should appear "gay and happy," and even rejoice that "the harvest is not past, and the summer ended" before they have the pleasure of enjoying the prospect of a dish of lettuce, or peas? Besides a variety of other articles belonging to the vegetable kingdom.

Then behold there is Flora's vocabulary the most tasty part of all, requiring much care and attention. Taking all these things into consideration, they would, indeed, be deserving of pity, should the chilling northwestern set in again, and chant their matin notes to the tune of the falling flakes, and the pelting sleet. But we hope, and trust that Providence will continue to smile upon them—at least if the storms of winter are past.

Woodberry as well as all other noted places in Bedford county, held her Township Election on Friday, March 21st, when everything passed off quietly and respectably, with the exception of a few brawls in the evening, between "King Alcohol" and Captain Strychnine, *they* became boisterous, and foamed and frothed, and blew their bugles, from the highest to the lowest pitch, sometimes so high that it was a difficult matter to distinguish which was the highest.

But once, at least, one of the parties slided down the scale till he lit upon a "Key" flat, it was flat on the soft side of the floor, with the broad of his back.

Yours, &c.

F.

Woodberry, March 29, 1862.

BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

GREAT LOSSES OF THE ENEMY.

[*Special Correspondence of the Eve. Post.*]

WINCHESTER, Va. March 24, 1862.

It was a hard fought battle on both sides, but the valor of our troops carried every thing before it and won the day. *We have completely beaten the enemy*, taken five guns at the point of the bayont, killed about two hundred and fifty, taken three hundred prisoners, and have from one hundred and fifty to two hundred more here wounded in hospital. Jackson chose his ground, had the best troops in the Southern Army, took his own time, and was fairly beaten by an even number. To explain the battle I must go back a little.

THE ADVANCE.

Last week, when the forces brought to attack Winchester had assemled there, General Shields with a sufficient force, was sent in pursuit of Jackson, who had retired to Strasburg, eighteen miles from here. General Shields followed Jackson on to Strasburg, drove him out after a little skermishing, and occupied the town Jackson retreating to Jackson's Mountain, twenty-three miles further. General Shields having no desire to pursue him furher, and it being no part of our plan to hold Strasburg, returned to Winchester with the whole of his command.

In the meantime it had been arranged to send off the troops at Winchester to join McClellan, and for that purpose a bridge had been built at Snicker's Ferry, and most of the troops sent off. Shields, with his entire force of about twelve thousand, still remained in Winchester, however, and, owing to the bridge at the breaking down, General Williams' Brigade was detained from crossing, and was only fifteen miles off.

THE REBELS DECEIVED.

Jackson supposing that all the forces had been withdrawn except two regiments, and receiving urgent letters from Secession inhabitants to move back, started from Jackson's Mountain on Friday, marched the forty-three miles in two days, and arrived at outskirts of the town Saturday evening. In order to be sure of the number of men here; Colonel Ashby made a bold dash with his cavalry into town, taking several prisoners and wounding several others. Our artillery was at once brought to bear on them, and an artillery duel was kept up quite briskly for some time, in which Gen. Shields was struck on the arm by a piece of shell, causing a severe contusion, but not enough however, to confine him to his bed while the battle of yesterday was going on, although to his troops belongs the glory of the day.

Jackson feeling satisfied from Ashby's reconnoisance that there was not force enough here to resist him, prepared for battle on Sunday morning. He chose a long ridge, with a broad sweep in front for his artillery, for growth of underbrush and woods. This ridge is about five miles southwest from Winchester on the right of the Strasburg turnpike.

THE BATTLE.

Early in the morning the battle commenced principally with the artillery, and was kept up, with occasional firing from infantry, all the forenoon and the early part of the afternoon.

About 4 P. M. our infantry opened a brisk fire upon them, and drove them from point to point with great loss and gaining confidence from their fair success, made a brilliant bayonet charge and captured five guns, 4 of them twelve-pounders. The enemy's loss was greatest in a thicket at the bottom of the ridge before mentioned, where they were strongly posted behind a dense growth of underbrush, and from which they poured out a murderous fire on our troops. But nothing could withstand the valor of our men. They never flinched or gave way an inch, but gave more than they took, and after a fierce fight gained the enemy's flank, which caused them to flee precipitately.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

I rode out to-night to the scenes of conflict, and although a full day has passed since the battle, the dead lay thickly strewed around. in the thicker at the foot of the ridge, there was the greatest number of them, and there they lay, the cold wind whistling about them, their upturned faces looking doubly ghastly in the fading twilight. I turned away with a shudder.

I had to step carefully, for it was almost dark, and the dead bodies were so thick that it required a good deal of care to avoid treading on them.

One of the surgeons said he counted two hundred and thirty dead bodies yesterday, and from all accounts, I should think he might have seen as many. I saw thirty-three to-night on but a small part of the ground, in half an hour of twilight, a day after the battle, when many of the dead had been removed. I saw no officers among the dead. and suppose the Rebels must have removed them when shot and carried them off with them.

THE WOUNDED.

There is at the hospital now, a Rebel Captain, who is terribly wounded. A ball struck him behind the eye, tearing out both eyes and the upper part of his nose, and strange to say, the surgeons think he may recover. We have taken prisoners two of General Jackson's Aide-de-camps and several officers, besides over 300 men. We have lost about sixty in killed, including Colonel Murray; of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, which was badly cut up, and have about one hundred and fifty wounded, most of them not very badly. The surgeons are hard at work, and, assisted by the surgeons of the other brigades which have been sent up, are fast getting the wounded well cared for.

I put our killed at sixty, which I think will cover the loss. I myself counted fifteen in the hospital and thirteen on the field, who will be brought in to-morrow; and as I saw perhaps half, I think my estimate is nearly correct.

Rebel and Federal wounded receive exactly the same care and attention at the hands of our Surgeons and attendants. Every one seems to forget that they were our enemies in remembering that they are our fellow creatures in want of care and attention, and, as such deserving everything we can do for them. I saw this forcibly illustrated by a rough-looking man who had been preparing some gruel for the wounded. The first man he came to was a federal, the next two were Rebels. With the same tenderness he held up their heads and gently put the gruel into their mouths. He did not stop to question to which side they belonged. It was enough for him that they were in distress. In painful contrast to this true nobility of soul has been the conduct of some of the Secession woman. They have been to the hospital to inquire if there were any confederates wounded there, and so, tendering their services; but if not they went away, doing nothing and offering no assistance.

SECESSIONIST WOMEN.

The Secession women here will receive as terrible a retribution as any one can wish them when the whole result of the fight is knewn. Scarcely a family in the town but has one or more relatives in Jackson's army, and there is scarcely a family in the county but will have to bemoan the loss of some friend. I cannotpity the women. To them belongs more than half of the blame of this war. They have urged on young brothers and friends and pushed them into it. They it was who misinformed Jackson of the strength of the Federal army here and wrote urgent letters to him to come back.

One of the prisoners said that when the day was going against him Jackson swore that had it not been for the women he shouldn't have got into this scrape. And now when Jackson has been fairly beaten by their misinformation they have the impudence to say that was a confederate victory after all; that Jackson didn't come to take Winchester, but had some ulterior end in view, which he has accomplished, and then retired. If a sound thrashing, the loss of a sixth of his force and the complete demoralization of the remainder was his ulterior, view, he has succeeded to a charm. His stone wall brigade fought behind a stone wall bravely, but they were routed after a fair fight.

THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, March 28.—The following is a more complete list of the killed and wounded in the battle of Sunday week:

EIGHTY FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.

The following is the Surgeon's return of killed and wounded in the Eighty Fourth Pennsylvania regiment:

Killed.—Col. William G. Murray. Captain Patrick Gallagher, Second Lieutenant Chas. Keen, Privates Paul McLaing, Job Miller, Jno Gilmore, Aaron B. Wayght, James Meyers, Leo Keech, Wm. Lowler, John Kelly. Jeremiah Gates. Thomas Hancoff, Simon Kerschor, John McClaren, Jacob Wainwright, James Graham, David G. Smith —18.

Wounded—Privates Wm. S. Davis (mortally,) Thomas Ravenhill, Danl. McLane, Peter Miller, Saml. Burk, Adam Frank, (slightly,) James Barn (mortally,) Michael Forney (severely;) First Lieut. Saml. Byron; Corporals Peter Lides, John Shadden, Alfred Cragne, Chas. Parker, F. S. Simmons, Mack Saxton, Alex. Warn (slightly;) Privates Reuben Killiman, James Kurtz, Torrence Kinney, Isaac Johnson, Abram Hetzler, Jacob Spidle, John Jennings, First Lieut. B. Morrow (slightly;) Sergeants Henry Funk (seriously;) Corporals James M. Price, Chas. Mummy, T. C. Fowler, (slightly,) Privates C. D. Bowers, Wm. Prosser, J. G. Teeter, J. S. Wheeler, Gay Holcomb, (slightly,) Sergeant Philip Smith (slightly,) Corporal Emmanuel Brubaker (seriously,, Alex. Taylor, James Gallagher (slightly;) Privates P. P. Hawkin, Thomas Gorman (slightly;) Corporal Shurcaker (slightly,) Privates Jno. Folbert (seriously,) Daniel Beitler, Sergeant Sanford Johnson, William E. Stead, (slightly.) Sergeant Franklin Houston; Privates Henry Striekler (slightly,) William Cassidy (mortally,) Christopher Smith (seriously,) John Daeree, Abraham Hertzler (slightly)—50.

ONE HUNDRED & 10TH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded—Wm. A. Callaham, Sergeant Major M. Cunningham, Jacob Swartz, James French, Alfred Brown, Corporal Chas. Wheatley, Wm P. Brissey, Joseph Cooper, John Dawson, T. M. Sloan, J. W. College and W. H. Stull.

The following, where wounded on Sunday, died last night, and were interred to-day by Captain J. H. Vandeman, of the 66th Ohio, who was appointed by Gen. Shields to perform that duty.

Sergeant John Kelly, of Company I, 7th Ohio; Corporal Hare, of Company H, 5th Ohio; Privates, Thorton J. Crow, Company D, 1st Virginia; Mark L. Hellen, Company E, 13th Indiana; Lawrence Wenzer, Company A. 67th Ohio.

The body of Sergeant Major Jas. D. Webb, of the Seventh Ohio, who died last night will be retained till the arrival of his friends.

Lieut. Williams, of the 29th Ohio, and one of Col. Tyler's staff, who was killed on the battle-field, was buried yesterday.

Four prisoners were brought in to-day.—They were taken at their homes, their term of service in the rebel army having expired.

The officers in charge speak in high terms of the attentions of Mr. Niller, a resident physician to our wounded.

The officers of the the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad speak confidently of establishing through connections to Cumberland by Sunday.

Gen. Shields is in comfortable condition, his wounds rapidly healing.

There is no news of importance from Strasburg to-day.

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT ON SLAVERY.—Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, is one of the live men of the present day. His gallantry in the field of battle, and his untiring efforts to raise troops for the support of the Union, are well known and appreciated. He has recently been renominated for Governor by the democrats of the State, but refused promptly to commit himself to the resolutions adopted by his party in their State Convention. The Providence *Review and Journal* contains a long address from his pen, in which he speaks very plainly of the questions raised by the war. He says:

"It is a superficial view, therefore, of the present national crisis, which supposes that this conflict can end and leave things as it found them.

"We must cross this flood that swells and foams, or abandon the national hopes of a glorious future. The issue already made between oppression and liberty must be fought out to the end now, or refought hereafter, and perhaps under aggravated circumstances. Slavery reestablished, and the same consequences essentially would follow again.

"There is really no possible hopeful end to this conflict but the end of slavery. There is no such easy escape from the national troubles as some seem to imagine—no prospect of the war being short but by being useless, or else by being radical and determined, and, I may add, in regard to false principles, most unsparing. To propose, therefore, that the Union shall survive and its glory and its power be triumphantly restored and perpetuated, is virtually to doom slavery to speedy extinction.—The preservation of the Union and the destruction of slavery are inseparable; aye, identical now; and he who votes for the one necessarily votes for the other.

"I have not thought it necessary to show that, under existing circumstances, we are released from all legal or moral obligation to longer tolerate slavery in the land, if the safety of the nation demands its extinction. The case is too plain for doubt.

"The permission of slavery in the constitution, if there be, as asserted and generally admitted, is only implied, and nowhere expressly declared. That instrument seems to have been made in anticipation of a better and more just time to come. The framers must have intended that when slavery should be done away, the constitution should still remain; and that with this national progress and extermination of evil, the language of the constitution should become even now more appropriate, and this highest law of a nation where freedom and justice and equal rights are the inheritance of every man, abide in its righteousness forever."

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

Andrews, who was imprisoned in Buffalo for counterfeiting AYER'S PILLS, has now been indicted to Toronto, with one G. C. Briggs of Hamilton, C. W., for conspiring to defraud the public by their nefarious pursuit. Imprisonment, though it be for years, can scarcely punish enough the heartless villain who could execute such an imposition upon the sick. The wicked rascal who, for paltry gain, could thus trifle with the life and health of his fellow man—take from his lips the cup of hope while sinking, and substitute an utter delusion and cheat, would falter at no crime, and should be spared no punishment. Some of his trash is still extant and purchasers should be wary of whom they buy. [Gazette, Utica, N. Y.

A GREAT SUCCESS.—The Iron City Commercial College has verified the fact by thousands of young men attending the Institution that Rapid, Practical, Business Writing can be acquired with unerring certainty, in less, time than elsewhere, under the instruction of the inimitable Penman, Prof. Alex. Cowley.—For his unequaled Penmanship, Catalogue and College View, inclose 24 cents in stamps, to JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SELECT SCHOOL.—E. C. ARNOLD will open her school in the Lutheran Basement on *Tuesday*, the 1st of April, 1862.

ERYSIPELAS can be permanently cured by "Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band." See advertisement of "Great Cure," in another column.

REMOVAL.

J. B. Farquhar has removed his Grocery & Confectionary Store, to the David Mann Corner, on Juliana Street, opposite Reamer's Drug Store, where he will be pleased to see his customers and all who want any article in his line.

RELIGIOUS.

By divine permission, the Rev. Mr. Hoffmeir will hold the communion of the Lord's Supper at Bloody Run, on the second Sabbath (13th) April. Services to commence ot 10 o'clock A. M. Preparatory service on Saturday previous at one o'clock.

TAKE NOTICE!

As the subscriber has disposed of the INQUIRER establishment, he is anxious to settle his business without delay. All indebted to him for subscription, advertising job work, or by note, will please call on him immediately.—After May Court, $2,50 will be charged for subscription. All who settle by that time will only be charged $2.00 per year.

DAVID OVER.

April 4, 1862.

DIED.

At Bloody Run, on the 25th ult., SAMUEL MONROE, infant son of Simon P. and Annie Lewis, dec'd, aged 4 months and 10 days.

In Londonderry Township, on the 23d ult.. A. L. EVANS, son of Jacob and Mary Evans, aged 8 months and 3 days.

He has gone, leaving his little twin sister behind.

At the residence of his father, near Schellsburg, March 24th, ALEXANDER C. DANNAKER, aged 30 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The deceased until a few months since, had resided in Galesburg, Ill. Consumption marked him for its own in the flower of his life, and he hastened back to the home of his boyhood, to lie down to sleep on the old familiar hills where oft he had roamed in the halcyon hours of his youth. He suffered long and patiently, until his days lengthened into the mystic shadows of eternity. The Good Shepherd led him thro' the dark valley, and another hand drew him to the celestial seats—it was his angel boy, who was taken to the skies but a few days before. *In Domino, in pace.* He leaves a devoted wife who, in the exercise of true christian philosophy, mourns but not as those that have no hope.

B. H. H.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 18th of March, 1815, and the suplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March 1831, and the 9th day of March 1847, the Treasurer of the County of Bedford hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford County are paid before the day of Sale, the whole or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, County of Bedford, on the Second Monday of June next, for the arrearages of taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

A. J. SANSOM,
Treasurer.

No. Acres.	Warantees or Owners.	Dolls. Cts.
	Broadtop Township.	
339	Stephens & Co., in right of D. Schreeves	18 42
289	Ephraim Foster & Wm P. Schell	23 34
5	Aaron Evans	78
60	Wm. Figard	8 16
100	Dunlap & Evans	20 19
209	James Patton	1 50
	Bedford Township.	
412½	Daniel Hinklin	2 72
349	John Tinman	1 92
95	Thomas J. Bonnet	1 72
	Colerain Township.	
111	Andrew Kyhock	64
90	Joseph & Emanuel Diehl	84
12	John Lutz	44
427	Arthur Brown	1 28
	Cumberland Valley Tp.	
397½	John Sample now J. W. Jones	7 14
400	Dr. James Smith	11 88
	Harrison Township.	
900	William Lyon	5 55
75	Andrew Miller	1 92
	Juniata Township.	
30	Nicholas Knoupy	12
	Hopewell Township.	
413	Jno. Kerr	7 12
213	Joseph Lancaster	60
237	James McIlhany	66 00
9	Puterbaughs Heirs	28
	Londonderry Township.	
395	Daniel Green	1 20
398½	William King	60
	John Philipi	60
	Liberty Tp.	
200½	Mary Gordon	3 40
200½	James Gordan	3 21
400	Thomas James	8 40
165	Edward Langley	3 01
200½	Jacob Miller	3 16
200½	Elizabeth Miller	4 21
200½	Mary Piper	2 10
200½	Amelia Piper	8 40
400	Edward Stone	1 56
400	John Tomm	7 01
403	Alexander Montgomery	6 42
200	John Rasor	1 66
150	Stephen Kerr	2 34
90	Maner Tract	7 60
200	Mulligan & Benedict	4 21
40	Peter Bowser	1 46
½	lot Luke Ferry ½ lot	1 31
8	lots Gen. Wm. A. Devine	4 31
1	lot G. D. Trout	85
200	Francis Moans	6 77
2	George Thompson	27
	East Providence.	
402	46p Heskiah Logan	1 20
403	Charles Evans	1 20
403	51p Isaac Richard	2 40
402	62p Charles Logan	1 20
400	75p John Cavan	1 20
401	40p James Cavan	1 20
440	Isaac Cavan	1 20
394	58p Thomas Logan	1 20
400	Thomas Hamilton	1 10
400	Susanna Thompson	1 10
	Providence West.	
15	Joseph McDaniel	36
120	Daniel Ritchey of Isaac	48
	St. Clair Tp.	
4 lots	Jacob Inks heirs	48
204	David McRobert	2 40
62	Henry Koontz	1 00
51	Aaron Grove	80
300	Wiliam Sill	1 67
	Snake Spring Township.	
115	Samuel Wilds	
	Southampton Tp.	
200	James Riggs	1 20
439	Paul Ward	1 32
367	Patrick Ward	1 08
351	Joseph Ward	1 04
253	Jonathan Ward	1 04
343½	Joshua Reed	2 08
	Union Tp.	
400	John Swaggart	3 64
400	Leonard Swaggart	3 64
246	Alexander Gardner	2 38
116	Dr. William Smith	1 04
48	Samuel Burkpt	44

116	John Shew	88
108	James Johnston	88
20	Frederick Snyder	44
274	Jeremiah Jackson	2 82
130	Jacob Swaggart	1 48
440	William Pearson	3 96
380	Ebenezer Brakham	3 96
120	Conrod Imler	1 06
200	Christly Bowser	2 30
100	George Laib	88
100	Jacob Burket	88
150	Peter Shoenberger	1 32
128	John Still	3 64
100	Widow Croyle	3 38
200	Michael Shimer	2 90
60	B. Brumbaugh & Co.,	1 22
183	Hugh Porter	1 10
339	Griffith Evans	3 10
408½	Philip Stone	3 90
380	Wilson Hunt	3 64
358½	Alexander Scott	3 94
127	Dr. P. Shoenberger	3 16
124	Dr. P. Shoenberger	3 68
20	Dr. P. Shoenberger	24
60	Bowser Warriors Ridge	1 76
90	Dr. P. Shoenberger	1 44
209	Langham Warriors Ridge	2 51
150	Bowser Brush Mt.	1 66
40	Peter Shimer Brush Mt South Woodberry Tp.	
125	Peter Shoenberger	3 60
19	William Fluck	12
19	Flucks Heirs	24
310	John Boyd	63
212	William Davis	62
74	Isaac Moans	62
140	Zacariah Moans	56
50	Timothy Moans	3 00
83	Hannah Montgomery	1 80
268	Peter Shoenberger	3 20
222	Elizabeth Piper Middle Woodberry Tp.	1 29
379	Daniel Montgomery	15 60
200	Hugh Moore	62 01
411½	John M. Kissick or Wm. Haunaw	22 70
389	Nathan Schofield	37 00
401½	William Montgomery	18 53
173	—— Melinay	3 98
50	G. Replogle	5 76
400	Abner Webb	36 63
395	Isaac Webb	16 68
162	Thomas Vickroy	7 13
100	Heffleys Heirs	24 00
335½	Caleb Hannam	32 28
370	William Worthington	15 61
65	—— Hart	9 23
190	Daniel Montgomery	4 40
160	Madara & Shoenberger	5 60
1 lot no	72 Jacob Strock	42
1 " "	75 Jacob Strock	1 06
170	Margaret Croft	1 88
62	John McFadden	9 56
40	Frederick Nicodemus	82
40	——Stonebrook	7 46
403	Wm. Montgomery	12 60
150	Robert Montgomery	4 28
20	Rinehart Replogle	1 66
50	Robert Montgomery	158

J. B. MAGILL. J. S. HOFFMEIER.

MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,

MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

Have removed their shop to the building on the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, opposite the Washington Hotel

They keep constantly on hand a large assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, &c.

☞ Persons buying, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

April 4,-'62.tf

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Oster & Carn, is this day dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by G. R. Oster, at the office of H. Nicodemus, Esq., where all persons indebted are respectfully requested to call and settle without delay and save costs.—All accounts remaining unsettled after the 1st of June 1862, will be left with said Justice for collection.

G. R. OSTER,
A. B. CARN.

April 4th, 1862.-2m.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises at Paltonsville, on

SATURDAY 22d MARCH next,

all the following described property, late of GEORGE MILLER, dec'd., to wit: A tract of land adjoining Paltonsville, lands of Daniel Baer, Dr. Burch, Daniel Lingenfelter, and others, containing 19 acres, 10 peaches and allowance having thereon erected two log houses.

Also—*A MOUNTAIN TRACT,*

adjoining the above, and lands of Daniel Baer, Dr. Burch, and others, containing 54 acres and 138 perches.

TERMS—One third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments.

O. E. SHANNON,
Administrator.

March 7 1862.

PUBLIC SALE

OF COAL LAND.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be exposed to public sale, at the public house of James Beckwith, at Hopewell, in said county, on

Wednesday, April 9, 1862.

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the interest of James A. Cunningham, deceased, being the one-half in the following described tract of COAL LAND, situate in Broad Top Township, in said county, containing 206 acres and 76 perches, adjoining lands of Abner Horton, William Anderson, Asa Duval, Thomas J. Horton, and Isaac Barnet. A portion of the land is cleared and under cultivation—the whole or greater portion is coal land. There is a dwelling house and out buildings on the premises.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH M. STEVENS,
JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM,
Administrators.

March 7, 1862.

NOTICE.

The following named persons have filed their petitions and will make application to the Court of Qarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Bedford, to be held on the 1st Monday (5th day) of May next, for Tavern License.

John Hafer	Bedford Borough,
Valentine Steckman,	" "
Isaac Mengle Jr.	" "
Sarah Filler	" "
Joseph Alsip	" "
John A. Gump	Bloody Run,
James S. Beckwith	Broad Top Township,
Jonn B. Castner	" "
Elizabeth Haney	Cumberland Valley "
Martin Feightner	Harrison "
Valentine B. Wertz	" "
Thomas M. Ritchey	Hopewell "
Joseph Foller	Juniata "
Frederick Hildebrand	" "
Henry Keyser	" "
Catharine Tricker	Liberty "
John Rohm	" "
Jonn Besserer	" "
Jonathan Feightner	Londonderry "
Charles Bark	" "
D. A. S. Black	East Providence "
George Magraw	" "
Samuel R. Bottomfield	West Providence "
Peter Amich	St. Clair "
Nathan & Rebecca Davis	" "
Bernard ONeal	Southampton "
Joseph Mcilmore	Snake Spring "
A. J. Pennell	Rainsburg Borough,
David Stuckey	" "
George M. Colvin	Schellsburg "
John M. Robison	" "
Johnson Hafer	" "
Thomas C. Reighart	Union Township,
Henry Fluck	M. Woodberry "
William M. Pearson	" " "
Abraham W. Mowry	South " "
Samuel Mixel	Monroe Township.

CLERK'S OFFICE, March 28, 1862. } S. H. TATE, Clerk.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of House furnishing goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron wares, Parlor, Tenplate and Cooking stoves of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2.50 up to $35,00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

BRIDGE LETTING.

Proposals will be received, at the house of Geo. Rhoads, near Stonerstown, on Friday the 11th day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for repairing the Bridge over the Juniata, near Stonerstown, in Liberty Township, (viz: repairing one of the abutments and other necessary repairs to said Bridge.) The repairs to be done will be specified, on the day of letting,

By order of the Commissioners,
H. NICODEMUS,
Clerk

Commissioners' Office, March 21, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers will offer at public sale on

FRIDAY THE 11TH DAY OF APRIL

next. on the premises, in Bedford Township, the following Real Estate to wit:

A Tract of Limestone Land,

containing 150 acres, more or less, about 120 acres cleared and under fence. of which about 30 acres are good meadow, and in a high state of cultivation; the balance well timbered. A stream of water passes through the place, and a good well of water at the door. There is also a fine orchard of choice fruit, including apples, pears, peaches, &c., on the place.

The improvements are a

GOOD DOUBLE LOG HOUSE,

a good Barn, Spring House, Smoke House, and other necessary out-buildings.

This farm lies about three miles North of Bedford, on the Hollidaysburg and Bedford Turnpike, road convenient to Churches, School Houses, and Mills.

TERMS reasonable, and will be made known on day of sale, which will commence at one o'clock, P. M. of said day.

MATTHIAS SMITH,
EZRA WILLIAMSON.

March 28, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public auction, on the 14th day of March, 1862, the following valuable Real Estate: A TRACT OF LAND; situated in Colerain tp., adjoining lands of David Whetstone, Widow Diehl, Josiah Whetstone and Michael Diehl, containing 226 acres and 53 perches of limestone land. Having thereon erected a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with smoke house and spring house, large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Hay Shed, and other out buildings; also a log tenant house, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. Cove creek crosses one end of the farm, and the balance of the land is well supplied with water. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

DAVID WHETSNONE,
AARON WHETSTONE,
Adm'rs. of Saml. Whetstone, dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Testatum Vend, Exponus, from the City & County of Philadelphia, to me directed will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 7th day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, towit:

All the right, title, interest and undivided share of John Devereux of and in and to the following described tracts of land, situate on the Six Mile Run in Broad Top Township, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a Corner White Oak of the Mary Foaster and Dunlaps and Evans Tracts, thence with land of Dunlaps and Evans, South sixty-nine degrees nineteen minutes, East thirty three perches and eight tenths of a perch to a Pine, thence North forty degrees, East eighty nine perches and five tenths of a perch, to a white oak, thence North thirty degrees nineteen minutes, East eighty-five perches and three tenths of a perch, to a white oak, thence South forty-five degrees, East twenty-four perches and four tenths or a perch to a Chestnut, thence South fifty-four degrees, West ten perches and one tenth of a perch to a post, thence North eighty-one degrees and nine minutes, East sixty-one perches and one tenth of a perch to a large chestnut, thence North thirty-two degrees thirty three minutes, East one hundred and twenty-six perches and six tenths of a perch to a chestnut, (fallen,) thence North twenty-nine degrees and three quarters of a degree, East ten perches and five tenths of a perch to a Post; thence North thirty-two degrees, East fifty-six perches and eight tenths of a perch to a post; thence North eighty-one degrees twenty-eight minutes, East forty-six perches and seven tenths of a perch to a Spanish Oak; thence South forty degrees thirty-six minutes East forty-eight perches and five tenths of a perch to a Post; thence North fifty-five degrees, East seventy-two perches and seventy-five hundredths of a perch to a Post; thence South sixty-seven degrees, East fifteen perches to stones; thence South twenty-one degrees nine minutes, East twenty six perches and five tenths of a perch to a white oak (cut down,) thence South sixty-eight degrees eight minutes, West eighty-four perches and thirty-five hundredths of a perch to a chestnut oak; thence south two degrees forty minutes, East seventy two perches and fifty-five hundredths of a perch to a large white oak; thence south thirty-nine degrees twenty-three minutes, West one hundred and seven perches and six tenths of a perch to stones; thence south fifty-four degrees and one quarter of a degree, East ten perches to stones; thence south seventy-four begrees seventy minutes, west seventy-four perches and four tenths of a perch to a white Oak; thence south forty-six degrees eleven minutes, west eighty-two perches and six-tenths of a perch to stones; thence south seventy-five degrees, west seventy-two perches and eight tenths of a perch to a sugar maple; thence south forty eight degrees ten minutes, west forty-five perches and eight tenths of a perch to stones; thence south thirty-three degrees forty minutes, west twenty-seven perches to a Red oak; thence south forty seven degrees thirty-eight minutes, west thirty-eight perches to a beach; thence south sixty-nine degrees, west twenty-seven perches and five tenths of a perch to a post; thence west thirty-one perches to a post; thence south seventy degrees, west nine perches and six tenths of a perch to a beach; thence north fifty-two degrees, west seven perches and two tenths of a perch to a post, thence north sixty-six degrees, west five perches to a spruce; thence north thirty-eight degrees west eight perches and five tenths of a perch to a post; thence north sixty-six degrees, west four perches to a post; thence south eighty-eight degrees, west ten perches to a post; thence north forty-two degrees, west fifteen perches and five tenths of a perch to a post; thence south eighty-four degrees west ten perches to a post; thence north eighty-eight degrees, west twenty perches and seven tenths of a perch to a spruce, thence north sixty-three degrees, west twelve perches to a post; thence north thirty seven degrees, west eight perches and six tenths of a perch to a post; thence north fifty six dogrees, west twelve perches and eight tenths of a perch to a post; thence north seventy-one degrees, west fifteen perches and one tenth of a perch to a post; thence north eighty-eight degrees, west six perches and seven tenths of a perch to a post; thence north sixty-one degrees, west two perches and eighty-five hundredths of a perch to a post; thence north two degrees and eleven minutes, west fifty-five perches and five tenths of a perch to stones; thence south sixty nine degrees, east seventy-five perches and six tenths of a perch to a white oak; thence north three degrees forty minutes forty four perches and four tenths of a perch to a white oak; and the place of beginning containing four hundred and thirty four acres two perches.

ALSO

All that other tract of land lying South of six Mile Run in Broad Top Township, in the County of Bedford and State of Pennsylania. bounded on the north by the tract above described, and on the South and East by the David Shreeves and Dunlaps tract, containing forty-five acres of land, be the same more or less, and taken in execution as the property of John Devereux.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, March, 14, 1862.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned Auditor to whom the report on Wm. Smith's Estate was referred back will attend to the duties of the appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on the 4th day of April next, when all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Auditor.

BUCKETS, BROOMS, TUBS, CHURNS, WILLOW and WOODEN WARE of every, description, to be had cheap at Blymire & Son's.
March 28, 1862.

BRUSHES, a large assortment, at Blymire & Son's.
March 28, 1862.

SADDLERY and SHOE FINDINGS, a good stock at Blymire & Son's.

LAMPS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, COAL OIL, the first in great variety, and the last of excellent quality, at Blymire & Son's.
March 28, 1862.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS at Blymire & Son's.
March 28, 1862.

TURPENTINE, LINSEED OIL and PAINTS IN GENERAL, for sale at Blymire & Son's.
March 28, 1862.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row
June 29, 1860.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1862.

The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stors; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S
IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to apy others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady' Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY.
323 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov, 23, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, at the late residence of Michael Putt. in Liberty Township, in said County,

ON THE 14 DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

the following Real Estate, to wit: One tract of Land containing 135 acres and 74 perches, adjoining Lands of Henry Putt, J. Fockler and the Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road, with a Dwelling House, Grist mill, Barn and other Buildings thereon erected.

One other tract of land adjoining the above, with a small dwelling House & stable thereon erected.

The above property is situated within half a mile of Saxton and one mile from Stonerstown, and will be sold together or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Attendance will be given and terms of Sale made known on day of sale by

GEORGE RHOADS,
Trustee

Feb. 21st, 1862.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to marshal the assets of the estate of Sophia Diehl deceased will meet the parties interested for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment at his office in Bedford on the 4th day of April next, at 1 o'clock.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Auditor.

March 21, 1862,

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is reccommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—PRICE 25 CENTS.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. PRICE 15 CENTS.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

March 7, 1862.—1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed to distribute the money in the hands of David Klitz, Administrator of Jacob Klitz, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest, at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of April, next, when and where all may attend,

JOHN PALMER, Auditor.

March 14, 1862.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife, Mary Ann, having left my bed and board without any just cause, all persons are hereby cautioned not to credit, trust, or harbour her on any account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting

Coalmont, Pa, March 21st, 1862.—*

JAMES LLOYD.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. SIR: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1855.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and do not hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from this complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearsville; H. M. Zook, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; D. M. Bare, Pattonsville, and by dealers generally.

Dec. 27, 1861.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 491 BROAWAY, N. York

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞ AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

June 28, 1861

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach,* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility, for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of appetite, Faintness, Nervous irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholly, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *French Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

Allegheny Male AND FEMALE SEMINARY, Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The spring term opens April 7th. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, for the year ending January 1, A. D. 1862.

GEO. BLYMIRE, Treasurer.

1862, Dr.

To balance on settlement, January 1, 1861,	$ 415 99
Amount received from Collectors	4,975 63
Amount,	$5, 391 62
Balance due Treasurer	198, 02
	$5,589 64

CR.

By amount paid out on sundry checks as follows, viz:

Wheat and flour	$ 98 88
Potatoes	30 05
Stove and Castings	104 50
Directors of Butler co. Alms House	83 00
Directors of Huntingdon co. do	31 53
John Mower, Attorney's fees	10 00
Apple butter and dried fruit	129 68
Cows and beef cattle	531 49
Cows and beeves	81 91
Dry goods and groceries	1,912 31
Printing	138 50
J. Filler on contract for building	178 10
Beef and Bacon	412 78
Making fence and lumber	76 19
Repairs at mill	140 98
Removal of Paupers	18 67
Support of out door paupers	300 00
Wm. Leary, steward, and Mrs. Leary, Matron,	144 43
Drs. Harry and Reamer, salary and medicine	146 87
J. S. Brumbaugh for wagon	60 00
Directors of Franklin co. Alms House	23 47
Refunded to collectors	53 51
Making coffins	20 00
Justices fees	18 55
Messrs. Smouse, Amos, Kemery, Brumbaugh and Gettys, salary	164 00
Miscellaneous checks	175 12
Interest on checks	189 43
Treasurer's salary	40 00
Stationery	10 00
Auditors and clerks salary	20 00
Exonerations allowed collectors	102 48
Percentage " "	141 61
	$5,589 64

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a balance due said Treasurer of $198 02

Witness our hands and seals this 8th day of Jan. A. D. 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH.

Attest, THOMAS R. GETTYS, *Clerk.*

List of paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c., &c., during each month; and the number remaining at the end of each month; also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out door paupers supported by the Institution, from the first of January 1861, till the first of January 1862.

1861,	Admitted	Escaped	Discharged	Deaths	Births	Females rem	Males rem
January,	2		1			32	21
February,	2	2	1			32	20
March,	6		3			36	19
April,	7		2			38	22
May,		2		3		33	19
June,	2	2	2			17	16
July,	6	1	1			11	16
August,	7	2	2			13	17
September,			2			41	17
October, 2	2	1	1	1		40	17
November, 2	2		1			40	18
December, 8	8	2	6	1	1	40	19

Making an average of 52 per month, of whom 7 are colored, 2 are blind, 19 are insane, and 4 are confined to bed—also 581 wayfaring passengers were provided with board and lodging. There are also 2 out-door paupers who are not included in the above. Bills to the amount of $513 25 were also paid for 23 persons who were furnished with boarding, medical attendance, &c., who were unable to be brought to the Poor House.

Produce of Farm and Garden.

25 Tons of Hay
5 Loads of Corn fodder
341 bushels of ears of corn
67 bushels of rye
24 bushels of buckwheat
600 bushels of potatoes
7 bushels of beans
12 bushels large onions
1½ bushels small onions
20 bushels tomatoes
12 bushels beets
8 bushels turnips
10 bushels parsnips
2100 heads of cabbage
5 barrels sour krout
4 barrels cucumber pickles
4 loads sweet pumpkins
11½ barrels soft soap
50 pounds hard soap
200 pounds tallow
675 pounds lard
315 pounds butter
2953 pounds beef
3806 pounds pork
385 pounds veal
330 pounds mutton
7 beef hides
7 calf skins
14 sheep skins
05 pounds wool

Stock on the Farm.

2 head of horses
6 cows
1 bull
20 hogs
56 sheep

Articles Manufactured by Matron

50 pairs pants
7 vests
50 shirts
27 chemises
25 handkerchiefs
30 aprons
3 childrens skirts
23 women's dresses
3 children's shirts
20 pair pillow slips
5 chaff ticks
20 men's shirts
8 bolsters
9 sun bonnets
4 pillows
11 women's caps
12 women's sacks
2 round jackets
8 children's dresses
30 pair men's socks
14 pair women's stockings
13 towels
5 pair drawers
4 coats
17 comforts
20 sheets
3 quilted skirts
2 flannel skirts
5 shrouds

We the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above accounts, statements and reports of William Leary and George Widel, Stewards of the said Poor and House of Employment from the first day of January, A. D. 1861, till the first of January, A. D 1862, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of Jan. A. D. 1862.

JOHN KEMERY,
ADOLPHUS AKE,
J. S. BRUMBAUGH.

Attest—
THOMAS R. GETTYS, *Clerk.*

Statement and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st of Jan. '91, till the 1st of April 1861.

1861,	Dr.
Jan. 1st, To cash received from various persons	$17 06
April 1st, Treasury draft for balance of account	16 73
	$33 79
1861	Cr.
April 1st, By amount from sundry persons	$33 79

Statement and Report of Geo. Widel, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st day of April, 1861, till the 1st day of January, A. D. 1862.

1862.	Dr.
January 1, To amount received from Sundry persons	$35 85½
Balance due Steward on settlement	36 65½
1862.	Cr.
Jan. 1, By cash from sundry persons	$72 51
Amount due from Collectors	$5712 62

Statement of Poor House Mill,

From January 1, 1861, till Jan. 1, 1862.

Dr.	Wheat	Rye	Corn	B. Wheat	Mixture
To amount of grain brought in as per monthly reports	420	256	58½	97	60½
Raised on Farm		63		34	
Cr.	420	319	8½5	121	60½
By am't of Grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash & on accounts &c					
Used in P. House	428½	5	5	60	
Horse feed		135			
Hog feed		133	30		48
Beef feed			2		8
For seed				3	
Sold sund'y per's	36½	31	7	6	7
	465	304	44	69	63

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Nov. 8, 1861.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

MRS. ANNIE D. SHUCK, MRS. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
MRS. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.

Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at D Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and care ful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Teritory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

O. E. SHANNON.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

The Magazine for the Times;

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved for* 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862, in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann on, Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterdan Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEADOF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.
Nov. 23, 18.16

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable of winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfort able bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia—for *the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especialy Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical advice given Gratis by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTEN,
Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St.,
Dec. 20,'61-ly. Philadelphia, Pa.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue *Silks*, at 50 cents yer yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets*; with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c. A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash*.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby *notified* to call and settle their account without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

FIVE FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale the following described farms situated on the head waters of Dunning's Creek, St. Clair township, Bedford county:

No. 1 contains 262 acres and 11 perches, having thereon erected TWO DWELLING HOUSES and TWO BARNS, (one new) and also a SAW MILL, in running order.

No. 2. contains 151 acres, with new house and new barn thereon erected.

No. 3. contains 183 acres, 35 perches, and is situated on the public road leading from Schellsburg to Pleasantville. The improvements consist of a good house, barn, &c.

No. 4. Contains 127 acres and 14 perches. A desirable tract in every respect.

No. 5. contains 163 acres, 48 perches. About 30 acres cleared and the balance finely timbered.

Much of the above described land is bottom land mostly covered with fine large sugar trees. The fruit upon some of these tracts is choice and in abundance. All of the tracts are well supplied with water. Farmers, Lumbermen, Tanners and Speculators should examine the premises, as they will be sure to find opportunities for good investments. The title is warranted good.

Drafts of the several tracts can be seen with the undersigned, in Bedford, at any time.

For terms and further particulars, address

T. H. LYONS & BRO.,
March 21, 1862. Bedford Pa.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Samuel Carper, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB CARPER
CHRISTOPHER CARPER,
Administrators.

Feb. 14, 1862-f*

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence: THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our ournal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
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WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

To CLUBS:—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.

Nov. 1, 1861.

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H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries. Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9 1860.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row
June 29, 1860.

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

J. R. DURBORROW.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arpearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.—tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoiaing counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three door, south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG.

June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

GO AND C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

J. R. MAGILL. J. S. HOFFMEIER.

MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,

Old Colonade Building, Bedford, Pa.

ANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

☞ Persons buying, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 17,-'62.tf

NOTICE.

HAVING closed my books two years ago, and having many unpaid judgments and notes, and wishing not to make additional costs upon them, I therefore notify all persons so indebted to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. All persons not responding to this notice need not complain if more costs accrue to their indebtedness.

JAMES M. BARNDOLLAR.

Bloody Run, Jan. 3, 1862.-2*

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c for sale at this office.